

FACTS ON BUTTER

Butter Imitations Since First
Discovery of Substitutes.

LAWS PASSED BY CONGRESS

Regulating the Manufacture and
Sale of Oleomargarine and
Other Imitations of the Pure
Article—Valuable Information on
This Article of Domestic Consump-
tion.

The bill to amend the oleomargarine law of 1886, now being considered in Congress, has attracted public attention to this rapidly growing substitute for butter. Stimulated by a prize offered in 1869 by the French war office at the instance of Napoleon III, M. Mege Mouriés, a Parisian chemist, discovered a method of extracting from beef fat the oil similar to that in milk. The object was to find a substitute for butter that would keep longer, thus obtaining a cheaper and less perishable article of subsistence for the army and people.

By the year 1886 it was so extensively manufactured in the United States and was so generally sold in the name of butter, which it closely resembled, that Congress, under the pressure of public demand, passed a very stringent law regulating its manufacture and sale. The object of the law was mainly to prevent the sale of this article under the name of butter—a proceeding which was of course, very injurious to the interests of the producers of the genuine dairy product, especially as it could be produced at considerably less cost than butter.

The law of 1886 defined butter as the unadulterated product of milk and cream, allowing the necessary proportions of salt and coloring matter. Every substitute for butter, whether called oleomargarine, buttermilk, oleo, lardine, suine, or by any other name whatever, was to come under the head of oleomargarine and be subject to the law regulating that substance. A revenue tax of two cents per pound was imposed on its manufacture and a penalty bond of not less than \$5,000 was required of manufacturers. In addition to this an annual license of \$600 was required. Wholesalers paid an annual license of \$450 and retailers one of \$15.

Heavy penalties for the violation of any of the provisions of the act were provided. Manufacturers were required to put it up in packages of not less than ten pounds, each package bearing a revenue stamp and plainly labeled "oleomargarine." Retailers were required to sell it from these original packages so that the purchaser might know exactly what he was getting. The handling of the article from the beginning to end was to be under the strict surveillance of revenue officers.

It was found, however, that while this was sufficient to protect the purchaser, it was no protection to the actual consumer, especially in hotels and boarding houses, as when put on the table it had lost its identity as oleomargarine and again came "bobbing up serenely" as butter.

The best grade of oleomargarine made of oleo oil from beef fat, neutral lard and butter in approximately equal quantities, with the necessary quantity of salt and the very small amount of coloring matter required to give it the yellow color of fine butter, is thought to be entirely unobjectionable as an article of food, and not to be distinguished by the taste from the best genuine butter. Another very good grade is made in the same way except that milk and cream are used in combination with the oleo oil and neutral lard. Inferior grades contain cotton seed oil, a comparatively cheap ingredient, which cannot be deprived of its characteristic flavor by any process yet discovered.

Provision was made for the services of chemists and microscopists to ascertain whether any substance deleterious to health was being used in the manufacture of the compound, and any found to contain such ingredients was confiscated to the government and those responsible subjected to heavy penalties. Oleomargarine for export was not required to pay any taxes, but was to be branded so that it could not pass under the name of butter. A tariff tax of fifteen cents per pound was imposed on imports of the article into this country, which has been found to be practically prohibitive.

It will be seen by this law which has been in operation since 1886, that Uncle Sam has taken a lively paternal interest in the subject of oleomargarine. Notwithstanding the strict and somewhat hampering government regulations, the value of oleomargarine produced has increased from \$3,000,000 in 1890 to \$12,500,000 in 1900. The most of it is manufactured near places where there is extensive slaughtering of cattle and hogs in order to have abundant supplies of necessary material close at hand.

Sheep suet is not used for the reason that it does not respond to the neutralizing process intended to take away the characteristic flavor of the animal so that the compound can receive the flavor of butter from the aroma of the milk, cream or butter with which it is churned.

Though the law of 1886 was framed with laborious care and entered into much detail it did not completely secure the object of its framers, and the powerful dairy interests of the country have urged the amendments which passed the House of Representatives last winter. Briefly, these amendments provide that oleomargarine, buttermilk, and other imitations of butter and cheese shall be subject to the local laws and regulation of the state, territory or district into which they shall be shipped, in like manner as if they had been manufactured in said state, territory or district. "Any person who sells, sends or furnishes oleomargarine for the use or consumption of others, except to his own family or guests thereof, without compensation, who shall add to or mix with such oleomargarine any ingredient or coloration that causes it to look like butter or any shade of yellow, shall also be held to be a manufacturer of oleomargarine within the meaning of said act, and subject to the provisions thereof."

Then it is provided that a tax of ten cents per pound shall be imposed on the manufacture of oleomargarine, provided that when it is free from ingredient of coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow, the tax shall be one-fourth cent per pound. It is thought that these amendments will free even the confounding boarder and hotel guest from chances of deception, and that when he sees the ominous white "dairy roll" approaching, he will know that he is up against the artificial product instead of that manufactured

by the old fashioned process known only to the cow and the dairy maid.

Oleomargarine in Washington retails at from 15 to 20 cents per pound, according to quality, and this while highest grade butter sells for 35 cents per pound and upward. The fact that no deleterious substance is permitted to be used in the manufacture of the article, and that everybody eats, under one form or another, the beef, lard, milk, cream, butter, and even the cotton seed oil of which the compound is made, makes it difficult to see why there should be any prejudice against its use.

Soon after its introduction into this country, so great was the prejudice against it that some states, among which was New York, enacted legislation that killed the manufacture of it within their borders. The strict provisions of the existing law renders statistics relating to oleomargarine readily obtainable, and it appears from the sales of the article in the District that an average of seventeen pounds per annum for each family is consumed here. The poorer families use much of the lower grades which while entirely wholesome, are not as palatable, owing to the presence of cotton seed oil.

Dealers say they sell it to hotels of all kinds. The best of it is a better and more delicate material for certain kinds of cooking than lard, good lard being 13 cents per pound when the best oleomargarine is 20 cents per pound. Recently the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of oleo near a large city, caused a rise of 2 cents per quart in milk owing to the large quantity of that fluid used in the manufacture of their product.

In southern Wisconsin and other great dairy districts the farmers sell all their milk to creameries and buy oleo for their table use to replace the more expensive butter. As coloring matter is used to give butter its rich yellow color, the opponents of the proposed oleo legislation argue that it is unfair to prohibit the use of coloring matter to oleo while allowing its use in butter.

Recent bulletins of the Twelfth Census and of the Department of Agriculture give much detailed information as to the manufacture of this article and the extent to which it has entered into commerce and consumption. The debate in the House and Senate during the past few months also give pretty thorough and exhaustive information on the subject.

Kernan's

Manager Kernan of the Lyceum Theater will present as the attraction for this week Robie and Mack's World Beaters Company, an organization of clever comedians and handsome girls which for years has ranked among the strongest and best burlesque aggregations before the public. The comedy is still under the management of Mr. Herbert Mack. The entertainments by this company will be found bright and breezy and sparkling with novelties, from curtain to curtain, the audience will be kept thoroughly entertained by an ever-changing and interesting performance. The highly amusing farcical skits serve as happy vehicles to bring on and unload the specialties—a lot of bright and versatile performers. The music will be found out of the ordinary, and many new catchy melodies will be rendered by the company. The chorus will be found of great enjoyment of the performance. In the matter of scenic accessories, money has been lavishly spent and with new and gorgeous wardrobes a number of charming and delightful stage pictures is the result.

The ensemble will be first introduced in a laughable nautical burlesque entitled "The Naughty Widow," and later in a farcical concert entitled "Women Stock Exchange." The olio includes such well known performers as "The Island Yule," character singing comedians, in an original burlesque "Stranded Opera," Joseph Harrington and Luella Miller in their comedy sketch "Up-side Down," Randall, the novelty juggler, Princeton Sisters in a new and original specialty, May Gebber, the jolly burlesquer, Maude McDonald, the living Venus, the Farnum Brothers, acrobatic comedians, in "That Sickly Golf Player," Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hiatt in their operatic comedy musical act, and others equally clever and entertaining.

Judging by the success which has attended the company everywhere it has appeared, the Lyceum will play to the capacity of the house during its engagement.

Cuban reciprocity will wreck the G. O. P. if the Philippine infamy fails to do it.

The Boers are voting on the terms offered them by England. The result will not be known for some time yet, but it is predicted that peace will be the result. The prediction comes from the English not the Boers, it will be observed.

Senator Patterson has developed the Philippine investigation in a masterly manner. The satraps who have undergone his keen cross-questioning had the swelling of their heads reduced to the normal size of the average American citizen.

The Republicans, both on the Cuban Committee and in the Senate, are still endeavoring to reach a solution of the problem through the action of a Republican majority, so as to leave the Democratic minority powerless.

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WASHINGTON'S
LEADING SPECIALIST

Thirty-one Years Practice.

Dr. Shade uses X-Ray, Static Electricity and Eclectic Remedies. Cures lupus, cancer, goiter, eczema, liver spots, enlarged joints, tumors, etc.; lung, throat, catarrh, liver, heart, kidney, stomach, intestinal, indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, general debility, languor and that tired feeling, dizziness, vertigo, paralysis, paresis, locomotor ataxia, constipation, fullness after eating, eructation of food, brain and nervous diseases, obesity, and all curable diseases of men, women, and children treated successfully by the latest and safest methods. Medicines furnished.

Dr. Shade has the latest improvements in electricity, and, in conjunction with his eclectic remedies, cures the most obstinate and complicated diseases. No matter what your trouble may be, consult Dr. Shade, free of charge.

Cor. Thirteenth and G Streets.

FORM CLUBS

To Secure the Privileges of
Citizens of the United States.

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.

The Evil of Trusts and Combines and
the Fine Work Being Conducted by
the Milk Trust—The People Have
Themselves to Blame for Freezing
Out the Home Butchers.

Editor Sunday Globe:

In the Washington Post April 17, 1902, you will find the following:

The case against Henry Rackey, of 3779 M street, northwest, charged with selling milk which was below the established standard, was dismissed after a short trial before Judge Scott yesterday. The inspector testified that when he bought a half-pint of milk from Rackey the grocer refused to accept any money for it. The milk, the inspector said, upon being examined, was found to be below the standard.

When the grocer took the stand he testified that he purchased only three pints of milk a day for family use, and said he gave it to the inspector only after he had been threatened with arrest.

The would-be czar of this the best governed city in the United States, through henchmen, is terrorizing the merchants of this city in precisely the same way the butchers were persecuted, and the result will be the same it is partially accomplished now. A great many who formerly sold milk, and it is almost as necessary to a grocer to keep it as to keep sugar, have quit the selling for fear of being published as cheats and swindlers, reputations built up by years of honest dealing, blasted in a minute, and for what?

Was this man bulldozed into giving the inspector milk which he had for private use only? He must have made it plain to Judge Scott or he would not have been cleared. Did this man adulterate his own private milk?

If this man had known it was (if so) below standard would he have purchased it?

Was this the same inspector who testified he bought "cream" from Kaiser?

Above all the items furnished the local press that the "milk was below standard," an innocent merchant cleared yet cunningly stigmatized.

The Post says "bacteriologists make their living by alarming the public." Some of the public think they "get rich quick" when they alarm for p-o-jectors.

If the names and addresses of all merchants who have been fined and forfeited collateral in milk cases were published it would be a revelation; indeed, a wonder.

The beef trust only controls the wholesale, but this milk trust wants all. The price at wholesale is not sufficient, they are hogs! the grocers, milk dairies and cafes are to be worried out; then the small milk men that supply families; with no customers the shippers of milk, like the former cattle dealers, step down and out. The trust will not undersell to gain the object; don't have to. A bill rushed through at last minute will fix the business in this no-vote "spot" on the map, and you can't call it anything else. With more population than Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Alaska and Hawaii, the subjects of this "spot on the earth" have not even the rights of Irish in Ireland. They have no vote or say; are simply a lot of tin soldiers to be "looted" in various ways. If they kick they are sent to the tuberculosis, don't give them any soap, feed them on focus to shorten their days, and when about to die have them pardoned to die elsewhere. If they had representation the coming generation might cultivate nerve; the present occupants are (politically and manfully) dead.

We have speeches on slavery in the Philippines; what have we in Washington, D. C.? How is it we have taxation without representation? We have the right to petition, so do the slaves; who is the difference? In fact, can any man show any difference between the free colored man of 1860 resident of District of Columbia and white man of 1902 resident of the District of Columbia? The colored man of 1860 was a ward of the nation; no vote. The white and colored of the District of Columbia are both now wards of the nation. They have virtually, through jobbery, lost all sense of self-protection.

To expropriate and grovel for what is an inherent right by an American born is a sad sight indeed, but it is of every day occurrence here.

Is it treason to suggest that about twenty clubs be formed in the various sections of the District of Columbia for the express purpose of demanding of Congress the inherent right, under the constitution of the United States, of voting for the persons who regulate their taxation and pass laws to govern them.

Is it treason to suggest that Congress be notified that no more looting laws passed in the "last mad rush of bills" will be tolerated in the District of Columbia during the interval.

Pekin was looted in a hurry. Washington, D. C., has been systematically looted by law for the last twenty years.

This devilry commenced when the Washington One Hundred of 1874 had succeeded by persecution in bankrupting and driving from the city a man who made the city what it is to-day. This man was accused of looting by the One Hundred, was investigated, proved his honesty, but it impoverished him and he left in disgust.

By making use of the word "nigger" as an excuse, they managed to get rid of voting. Now what I want to know is this: What is the matter with the Washington "nigger"? Taken as a whole, they certainly outrank any collection of colored residents in this country.

To save argument suppose we admit it was right at that time, what about today? Are the colored men of Washington, D. C., so low in the scale that the whites voluntarily submit to be disfranchised? Was white or colored offered any chance (except the one hundred) to contest, are white or colored consulted, or in any manner countenanced, even, in the matter? The greatest right of an American citizen.

A President of the United States travels hundreds of miles to cast one vote for somebody else: American children have been born in the Capital City of the United States, graduates, long past their age of manhood, and "never cast a vote." What a spectacle for Europe, and why is this? The true reason is it is a city of "loot."

Is it treason to advise that these clubs be composed of men who pledge themselves to resist any further looting (through and

by pernicious law, cunningly secured) by force of arms if necessary.

If the pure food bill as framed is passed by Congress, Schumucker will have to use some of the \$200,000 grocery trust capital in a different way to get its share from the city of loot.

If the pure milk bill would get a similar open hearing, the rascality (if any) practiced would be corrected, as is done in the states. The grocers and milk dealers in the states vote; the grocers, milk dealers and all milk sellers of the District of Columbia do not vote. Oh, what a difference, and how long will American born stand it. Why should Congressmen or Senators make a trip to the Black Belt? Why not look out of the Capitol windows at the "white and black belt" "belt" that taught the South what could be done in that respect. Has it proved a boomerang? One item proves this to be so, the Lydecker tunnel.

CHARLES J. MAGILL.

Chase's.

There are thrills and sensations in plenty for those who witness the performance of the Union Gatling Guards, which is one of the leading features of the bill this week. This attraction is a most decided novelty in vaudeville, and one that has evoked the unstinted praise of the critics of this country. Eight young men drilled to the most perfect detail in handling that terrible instrument of destruction, the Gatling gun, are seen at the rising of the curtain to be in camp. The morning drill over, a courier arrives with the news of a coming attack, the throwing up of the breastworks; the making ready for battle; the battle in all its fierceness; the falling of the dead and wounded; the flagstaff with its national emblem shot away; the recovery and nailing their flag to the shattered staff; the heroic efforts of the last man left behind the gun to give his enemy a parting shot; the noise of the conflict; the cries of the wounded; the dreadful scene of apparent carnage; all go to form, not one of, but the greatest, most realistic and thrilling war scene ever produced upon any stage. Every attention has been paid, down to the minutest detail, and this act stands to-day a monument to the skill of stage craft and the earnest efforts and superb discipline of those forming this most interesting body of men.

Ex-Consul Gessner Insane.

After a hearing Friday afternoon Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia adjudged the following to be of unsound mind, and directed that they be taken care of and curative treatment at the Government Hospital for the Insane: Francis H. Gessner, Walter S. Jones, Luke Carter, Sarah E. Williams and Frank Hoover.

Mr. Gessner is well known in this city. For many years he was a newspaper correspondent, and recently served as United States consul in Germany. He returned to this city last November. Epileptic convulsions seem to be his chief affliction.

Hon. George K. Nash, governor of Ohio, has suspended reading the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune for cause.

Senator McCumber Thursday introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings.

Senator Elkins' war record is again up in West Virginia. They now accuse him of being a "Rebel guerilla" during the "wah."

Senators and Representatives might wear badges with suitable devices and thus save themselves from the humiliations inflicted on the general public.

Captain Clark declines to play flunky at the coronation of England's king. Clark is too genuine a sailor to bow and scrape before "the Lord's anointed."

Senator Foraker lacks the faculty of posing as labor and capital arbitrator, hence those Cincinnati yawpings and Mark Hanna kowtowings by walking delegates.

The free steel bill of Mr. Babcock has been endorsed by his constituents. What further encouragement does the Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee desire?

To use one of the classic figures of speech indulged in by a former erratic Ohio politician, the Crumpacker resolution is "as dead as a mackerel on the Roman sands of the Tiber."

The "immeasurably superior Democracy" of England was exhibited in the House of Commons Thursday night last. Did the Post writer read his telegraphic columns Friday morning?

The "Princes of Gold" have made the "Princes of Birth" jealous in Germany. The Emperor has received a call down for his democratic (?) tendencies and partiality to the gold-bugs.

General Funston's recent belly crawl on being called down for his blatant utterances is characteristic of the man who played the sneak game on Aguinaldo, which was rewarded with a star.

One-half the rooters in the country can be sent to the pot without any diminution in the output of eggs or chickens. Let the beef trust beware and not force things to the breaking point.

Has Mr. Machen a vacancy in the Rural Free Delivery service for informer Reeves, who is en route to this country after playing a stellar role in Cuba? General Wood recommends him as a safe man to be at large.

There is no insubordination on the part of General Miles towards the President and Secretary of War, but there is a determined intention on their parts to humiliate the gallant soldier. But while a Civil War veteran lives to vote he will resent with his ballot, either insult to or humiliation of the man who rose from the ranks to the stars of a lieutenant general. The merit system (as war) is exemplified in Nelson Miles, let not the President overlook this fact.

Read the SUNDAY GLOBE.

"The Busy Corner." Market Space.

S. KANN, SONS & CO.

SHIRT WAISTS!

All the new materials, of course. Styles which are decidedly refreshing in their originality. The designer's art is wrapped in the dainty devices here produced. The variety is extremely broad just now, affording most satisfactory choosing:

Women's Jap Silk Waists, beautifully tucked yoke effect, with two rows of hemstitching down the front, tucked collar and hemstitched cuff—fit perfectly and are very dainty, in white and black, sizes 32 to 44, at \$2.98.

Women's Jap Silk Waists in neat polka-dot effects—white with blue dots, white with black dots, black with white dots, and blue with white dots, made in the new Maxine effect, trimmed with buttons to match, with turn-over edge collar and cuffs of plain material—very jaunty, at \$2.98.

Women's Wash Silk Waists made of excellent quality corded silk in dainty new colorings, including lavender, pink, light blue, green, and plain white, made with full blouse front and French back—latest style stock and cuffs—sizes 32 to 44, for \$2.98.

Women's White Lawn Waists made in an endless variety of styles, new effects in tucked and hemstitched—also embroidery trimmed ones—the different materials are the best, and the garment is made in the best possible manner—all sizes, 98c.

Fine White Persian Lawn Waists, in button front or button back styles, fine tucking and hemstitching forming yoke—full blouse front, trimmed across with four rows of fine hemstitched inserting, tucked back and tucked collars and cuffs—made with turn-over edge of fine embroidery—all sizes \$1.25.

Fine White Waists made of alternate rows of cluster tucking and fine embroidery, forming front—tucked back, new stock and two button cuffs, finished with hemstitched turn-over edge—excellent in style and workmanship—all sizes \$1.48.

Finest quality White Persian Lawn Waists, entire front and back made of clusters of fine pin tucks—collar and cuffs to match—the dainty finish and the nobby style will appeal at once to the most critical purchaser—all sizes \$1.98.

Second floor—adjoining the millinery department.

S. KANN, SONS & CO., Market Space.

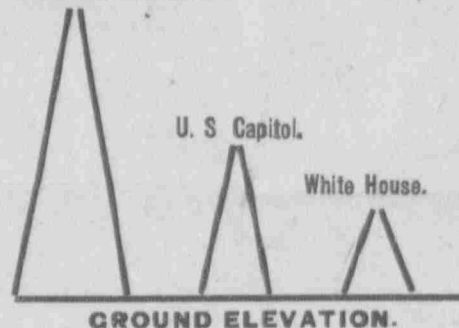
WHAT WHEELMEN SAY!

Capitol Cycle Repair Co., are well known here, for work unequalled far and near. All kinds of WHEELS they will renew, at 113 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. Prompt and reliable, here we reap first-class REPAIRING, at prices cheap. In adjusting new Tires, Rims, Sprockets 'tis clear, to give satisfaction, is their ideal. The best of SUNDRIES they supply, that cannot be surpassed, say I. Orders are executed with skill and care and all the prices are just and fair. Leading the trade, with PUNCTURES we go to the CAPITOL BICYCLE REPAIR Co.

REMEMBER THE MEN OF LETTERS.

HUSTLERS SIGN COMPANY, 113 Pennsylvania Avenue,

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WATCH FOR A TOWN.

ON THE MARKET APRIL 15.

The Beautiful Grove, Randle Park, at Congress Heights, will be placed on the market, subdivided into Building and Villa Sites, at reasonable prices.

REMEMBER THE DATE, APRIL 15, 1902.

Quigley's Granville Rye

Is a Whiskey
that you may
safely offer to your
guests, knowing that
they seldom, if ever,
tasted better. \$1 a
full quart—delivered.
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When you can have for the asking enough to settle every obligation to an advantage? We are loaning many hundreds of dollars daily to those desiring to free themselves from the per cent brokers. Our rates are less than one-half of any other and you can repay us in small monthly installments. Write for pamphlet and terms. Strictly confidential. Box 104, Station A.

COBBS HOTEL.

Under new management. Prompt and polite attendants. Excellent meals well cooked and well served. Delightful location, four blocks from depot, near all theatres. Large, clean, and airy rooms. \$1.50 per day. \$7 to \$10 per week.

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Proprietor.

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FOR SALE.—GREAT SACRIFICE IN FINE CARRIAGES, good as new—2 very handsome Victorias, latest design, rubber tire, built by Brewster; very stylish light one-horse Victoria, drab trimmed, only used 3 months, has rubber tire; stylish lady's spider phaeton, footman's seat on rear; lady's cutunder trap, rubber tire, seats 2 or 4, good as new; also steel tire trap; handsome high French brake, seats 4 persons; 2 rubber tire runabouts; high-wheel runabout, very fine; also trap and runabout harness, good as new; imported saddle and bridle. Above carriages are good as new and by best makers. Sold on account of owners leaving city. Call, examine, and make offer. Storage, 1327 H St.

CHASE'S

Week, April 28, 1902.

Greatest Vaudeville Offering of the Season.

THE ORPHEUM SHOW. This one company was put together by the Orpheum circuit which controls the vaudeville business of the great West with theatres in Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans, Kansas City and Omaha, this engagement here being the only one played in the East.

One of the greatest novelties of the century are THE UNION GATLING GUN GUARDS. Eight young men drilled to the most perfect detail in handling that terrible instrument of destruction, the Gatling gun; are seen at the raising of the curtain to be in camp.

It is certain that no other comedians are so well and favorably known as MCINTYRE AND HEATH. They will play "On Guard," which has never before been presented in this theatre.

THE SERENADERS, four handsome young women attired in Spanish costumes, who render an operatic sketch displaying their marvelous voices most effectively.

W. C. FIELDS, known as the "Eccentric" because of his eccentric makeup and eccentric juggling.

ELIZABETH MURRAY, a talented and favorite entertainer has always made a hit with her songs and stories.

JOE WELCH, in his comic character impersonation, "A Study from Life."

MR. GEORGE MACOMBER and MISS NAN ENGLETON, will be seen in a travesty sketch during which they have occasion to introduce the famous war scene from "Virginia."

LES AGLOS, consisting of a man, woman, and a huge dog will contribute a splendid equilibrist specialty at once novel and interesting.

Daily Matinees 25 Cents. Evenings 25 and 50 Cents.

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Presenting TWO DAZZLING BURLESQUES

and 20—PRETTY GIRLS—30

Next Week—Irwin's Big Show.